that we shall lay the account of his adventures behave lost all his presence of mind-all his moral con- own nation chooses to allow. rage-and was indebted to the self-possession of his wife for many of the facilities of escape. The fact is, the King has not fallen with dignity; and the very circumstances of his retreat are so much calculated to lower him in the opinion of the French, that they alone would contribute to cut off his return to power.

From the London Times, March 4th.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION .- It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the safe arrival of the last and most illustrious instalment of the "royal fugitives" on these shores. For a whole week the exthe most conspicuous part on the most conspicuous stage of European affairs, had totally disappeared from the scene. His place could nowhere be found; and, shocking as all would have felt it, it was at least a host of talent, which, confounding the institution as probable a conjecture as any other, that his Majes- and its professors with Christianity, wrote in support ty had perished in the channel. The Express steam- of infidelity; and the nobility and clergy adopted er brought them yesterday morning to Newhaven, these doctrines as excuses for their own depravities. where they had to wait for some hours till the state | The people, consisting of the agricultural peasantry, of the tide should enable them to enter the harbor. the artisans, people in trade, paid all the taxes, were At last they landed, and were glad to receive a very hearty welcome to the well-known shore. For the rest, we must refer to the particulars which we have the public mind, the revolution of 1789 broke out like been enabled to supply, and to which the rank, the a hurricane. At first appearances were promising. misfortunes, and, it must be added, the errors of the But the nobility and clergy abandoning the country, distinguished sufferer will impart so peculiar an in-

It may be safely said, there is nothing in historynothing, at least, in the examples which most readily occur to the mind-that at all comes near the tremendous suddenness of the present royal reverse. This day forinight, Louis Phillippe was the most prosperous, the most powerful, and accounted the ablest sovereign in the world. If the reader will just think of it, he will find that this wonderful man had attained the acme of success, consideration, and power. It is a work of time to enumerate the many circumstances of his splendid condition. His numerous, handsome, and dutiful children; the brilliant alliances-one of them recently concluded-which brought into one family interest the vast region from Antwerp to Cadiz; the prospect of an event which would probably make his grandchild the sovereign, his son the regent of Spain; the great cross and drawback of his reign just removed,-Algeria pacified after eighteen years' war; his immense private fortune; his eleven or twelve palaces, unequalled for situation and magnificence, on all of which he had recently spent immense sums of money; his splendid army of four bundred thousand men, in the highest discipline and equipment; a minister of unequalled energy and genius, who had found out at last the secret of France; a metropolis fortified and armed to the teeth against all the world; the favorable advances recently made by those powers who had previously looked down on the royal parvenu; the well-balanced state of his foreign relations, and the firmlygrasped reins of the political car ;-all these gifts of really to pall the imagination. What crowned it all, dit of his success. It was all the work of his own hands. He might stand like the ancient king on the and contemplate the perfect work of beauty and policy which himself had made. The balance of Europe, the causes of peoples and kings, the issues of peace and of war, were in his hands. If there was an amari aliquid in this garden of roses and delights, twenty impregnable forts and a hundred thousand armed men were no insignificant watch upon a few any unworthy behaviour. disorderly subjects. Solon himself would hardly have ventured to preach upon his envious text-ant-obitum nemo-to so safe a man.

What we have described was a sober and solid reality. What we now come to, reads like the preposterous incidents of a nursery tale. A mob of artisans, boys, and some women, pours through the streets of Paris. Eighty thousand infantry, cavalry, and artillery are dumbfounded and stultified! In a few minutes, an elderly couple are seen bustling away from the hubbub; they are thrust into a hack-cab, and driven out of the way. The mob rushes into the Senate, and proclaims a republican governmentwhich exists, which is ruling the nation with great energy and judgment, and is already communicating with the representatives of foreign powers. But let us follow the princes. We say it without intending any disrespect, and only as relating the simple truth of the affair. No family of Irish trampers was ever so summarily bundled out of the way, as this illustrious group. The Queen, we are told, had run back to a bureau for some silver; but it seems it was not enough, as a hat was sent round for the royal couple at St. Cloud, and a small sum clubbed by the national guard. At Dreux, they were left with a five-franc piece between them. Flying "when none pursueth" they get to Louis Phillippe's once celebrated chateau at Eu, which they are afraid to enter. So there they disappear into space. They were to be at Eu, and for a week-that is all that we knew of them. Meanwhile, the rest had dropped in, one by one. They come like foreign birds dashed by a storm against a light-house. The Duke de Nemours and certain Saxe Coburgs come one day, knowing nothing of the rest. They parted in the crowd. A Spanish Infanta. for whose hand all the world was competing only the year before last, scrambled another way, and through by e-roads and back-doors; and-strange event-is likely to give Spain an English-born sovereign, under Victoria's kindly auspices. No sooner, however, have the fugitives found a friendly asylum, than they are obliged to seek another roof. Other princes and princesses turn up here and there. A lady-in-waiting rejoins her mistress. A cabinet minister is found. The children and governess of another arrive. The rencontres and reunions are strange enough. A prince of the blood and an ex-prefect meet in disguise and do not know one another. Very late a youthful heir to the crown of France, and who had been actually acknowledged as reigning king by the deputies, is discovered at a channel island with his mother and brother. The two children had been almost lost in the mob on leaving the chamber, had been got somehow to Eu, with their mother, wearied and bearing muddy marks of rough travel. Thence, by heavy bribing, they had procured a passage to the first British rock. Thus are they driven and scattered by the besom of revolution. They arrive penniless, without a change of raiment, dejected and bewildered, telling one another their stories of many strange adventures, having each come a different journey, though starting from one point, and almost at one hour. After many days' suspense, the King and Queen

are heard of, on some private information, on the coast of Normandy, where they had been "on the run" from house to house, and content with humble hospitality, the King, we are told, in strange disdozen invaders, without either arms or baggage, do not find it so easy to cross the channel. Stationing themselves at Honfleur, within twenty miles sail of Havre, they watch opportunity and the weather, which last delays their passage several days. At length, they get into a British steamer. Arrived at Newhaven, after a rough passage, they encounter fresh delays, as if to prove that England is not easily surprised. Louis Phillippe, who was to bridge the British Hellespont, crosses it with foreign aid, and lands in a pea-jacket borrowed from the English cap-tain; he finds himself at home; the associations and the friends of his former exile greet him; a genera-tion passes like a dream; and the aged monarch finds himself the Duke of Orleans, the banished son of old Egalite again. Would that all could be forgotten! But, if what is said be true, some recollections did occur of an accusing character. The frequent exclamation, "Like Charles X," we are told, betraved the current of his thoughts. "We are verily guilty concerning our brother; therefore is this dist; ess King appears at one port, his lost minister is heard of at another. Guizot is now in London. His day for active life is over; he is again the philosopher and historian; and, doubtless, like the Roman orator, will forthwith occupy his political retirement with studies far more suited to his genius, and more conducive to

his reputation, than the government of States.

England's path is clear. She is the refuge of exiles, and opens her shores to the unfortunate of every land or party. She would at once preclude herself from offering this hospitality, and leave Europe with-

The Late Citizen King of the French. out a refuge, if she involved herself in the ruined We would not rebule the conduct or justilt the causes and pretensions of her royal visiters. She can feelings of Louis Phillippe. But the last days of his only receive them as exiles, not as pretenders. It exile from France are marked with so strange a ro- may be with some violence to feeling, but it is nevermance, and with such a singular reverse of fortune, theless necessary to let it be clearly understood by those differences within the range of courtly etiquette, fore our readers to-morrow. Meantime, we give as a that while the persons of the unfortunate are pitied more seasonable article the following extract from and respected, and their former rank remembered, one of the last London Times. The King seems to they still possess no higher character than what their

## From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. National Character.

The different revolutions in France, from 1789 to the present day, and the popular disturbances and governmental changes of England during the same period, afford important lessons upon the influences which form national character. The revolution of 1789 found France divided into two classes, the oppressors and the oppressed. The first were the royal family, the nobility and the clergy, who owned nearly all the land, and were exempt from taxation. The King of the French, after playing for eighteen years | nobility were frivolous, licentious and arrogant; the clergy little or no better. The Church, by its mischevious character as a political institution, and by the depraved manners of its higher clergy, had roused generally destitute of education, and were treated contemptuously by the nobility. In this condition of and bad men becoming popular leaders, the people, suddenly let loose from the tyranny of ages, proceeded to settle a long account of vengeance, and filled their country with crime and blood. The military despotism of Napoleon followed. But it was a despotism of genius and high aspiration, producing order, law, industry, education, improvement, progress. The restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 found the French a very different, a far superior people to the Freuch of 1789. The period following to the revolution of 1830 was a period of struggle between two kings of despotic temper, trying to pervert a constitutional monarchy to despotism, and a people struggling to maintain their rights by law. Hence it was a period of progress in education, of development in ideas and principles. At length the people triumphed in 1830, in establishing a new and more limited monarchy. Under this, for 18 years, a king, false to all his promises, a fraudulent, unscrupulous money jobber, was intent on establishing his dynasty at home, extending it to other countries, and enriching its various memhers; and for this purpose he governed by corruption, and strove to convert the whole population into a few capitalists and a multitude of paupers. In opposition to this system, men of genius and learning wrote and declaimed, expounding principles, explaining ideas, teaching the importance of knowledge and order as essential to liberty, the necessity of due self-government for the maintenance of political freedom, the evils of government not founded on popular will, the necessity of education for the maintenance of rights and the administration of political power, and the superiority of peaceful and gradual over sudden and fortune, and more, if we had time to go on with the violent changes in governmental systems. Hence this list, were heaped on one man in such profusion as period was, more eminently than the one preceding, a period of progress, of development in ideas and prinwas, that Louis Phillippe was allowed the entire cre- ciples. The revolution of 1789 found the laboring population of France an ignorant, vindictive, ferocious mob. That of 1830 found them an orderly, walls and towers which he had drawn round his city, confiding, and somewhat enlightened people, knowing what they wanted and how to obtain it, but not how to secure and keep it. That of 1848 finds them an orderly, enlightened, speculative, aspiring, honorable, generous, devoted people, understanding their rights and their wrongs, intent on recovering the former by

In all these changes, we see the operation of two through his military system, and the influence of the United States, exerted through their example, and through the enlightened, philosphical, aspiring directors of the French press, periodical and occasional. The fundamental principle inspired by Napoleon was honor, sense of personal dignity. He found the French people in anarchy, just broke loose from demoralizing rest accepted only with reserve. slavery. He led them to victory in the field and 1mprovement every where, by inspiring them with individual pride of character. He made them democrats through an ennobling, elevating despotism. The leading sentiment of his despotism was, "The Emperor is your leader, not your master; and you are unworthy to follow him, unless you are men." To the high elements of character thus developed by Napoleon, did the French authors appeal, explaining rights, expounding the principles on which they were founded, and pointing to the United States as a practical illustration of their operation upon human character and | ciently germinated in the heart, every where sprouts

The result is the revolution of 1848; a revolution | ready to hasten its growth." which, thus far, has never been exceeded by any, never equalled excepting by our own, in sublimity of character. The principal actors in this revolution were the laboring population of Paris; a people oppressed with taxation to support a splendid and cor- great problem of humanity. rupt government, and consequently doomed to privation. Yet we see among them no revenge, no cruelty, trines is found in the following :no depredation, no thirsting for the blood of their tyrants, no criminal conversion or wanton destruction of property. In the first moments of excitement produced by the wanton murder of their friends and relatives, in the streets, by the minions of despotism, they demolish some of royalty's costly trappings in some of the royal residences. But with these few exceptions, their behaviour was noble, exemplary, sublime. When starving mechanics can work for twenty-four hours without food, in packing and securing the Queen's jewelry and plate and wardrobe for herself, and shoot down thieves in the midst of their depredations for thus disgracing the cause of liberty, and converting a struggle for rights into an opportunity for crime, we have no fears about the result of their struggle. Such incidents show a widely diffused sense of personal dignity, a high and holy appreciation of right, which leave us in no doubt about their ened, aspiring, and habitually virtuous, would have acted thus. They did not, like the mobs of London, demolish lamps and shop-windows without end or object, merely through love of wanton destruction. Yet people as a mob, a rabble !

From the London Punch. THE PATENTEES OF GOVERNMENT. - We are so profoundly convinced that no ministry can survive for a week unless it is compounded of the nobility, that we firs remaining, after the payment of labor, and divi- cheeks grew pale—at the second tears flowed—and at have the most serious alarms for the duration of the Provisional Government at Paris. Why, there is not a single lord amongst them! It is true that the members are all men of genius, every one of whom has distinguished himself, more or less, by his talents- Payment of salaries. 2. Interest of capital at 5 per cuted some days afterwards in Strasburg, the new but what has that to do with government ! No! the cleverest book you like. What is a man like Lamartine to a Marquis! How can a person like Louis Blanc, much less the editor of a newspaper, know as much about statesmanship as an Earl, or a The proprietors of the Presse, therefore, extend it, Viscount, or even a Right Honorable? No; the probability is absurd. The race of statesmen are all born with coronets. It is a breed of itself. The branches of government, to flourish, must be covered with January 1, 1848. A commission composed of three find at Claremont, where, upon his two millions in strawberry leaves. For a country to be happy, to be free from debt, to be prosperous, the ministers that guide it must be selected on the golden rule of "Nobility before Ability."

The preference reads rather absurd, but the thing has been proved so often in England, that the justice of it must be true; and are we not particularly happy! Look to the Income-Tax. Are we not free from debt? Only refer to the National Debt. Are we not prosperous? But it is useless solving these questions when we have a Whig Ministry. The Genius of Statesmanship abides only in Heralds' College.

PRIZE PROBLEMS .- 1. If 54 yards make a perch, how many will make a trout ? 2. If 2 hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a cigar !

3. If 60 seconds make a minute, how many minutes make a bottle-holder ! 4. If 5 gallons make one peck, how many will make one thirsty ! 5. Can you describe a perfect circle without

6. If 16 drachms make a pennyweight, how many will make a creditor wait ?

From the Boston Chronotype. The French Revolution.

though faithful to Ishmaelitism and oppression, are French affairs, past and present : not likely to be suited at all with the French Revolufar beyond any republicanism which has been practihungry millions of cheated producers, than our republic does for the slaves of our Southern States. The truth is, that the industrious classes of France are hungry. They do not for their utmost toil get piers care only for a remission of taxes, which a enough fairly to keep the wolf from the door. The question is, how they and their little ones shall not starve. There is a soulless sort of people, as numerous perhaps in this as in any country which God

They see nothing but danger, calamity and rain in

like so many solemn ravens and croak. very tolerable to them. But O don't endanger property! Don't reduce the price of stocks! Don't carry your radicalism into practice. The Chrononews of the fall of Louis Phillippe as "glorious" or than to be circulated among freemen.

speakable human agony to the muckworm Louis Phillippe for solution was, How shall the masses find remunerating employment ! All he did was to point sufferers. He was busy marrying off his progeny governments have been different combinations of half and increasing his money.

The same problem has stared the provisional government in the face, and they have faced it like men. They have shown their determination to grapple with

social problem they earnestly give heed to. The system of Fourier-Charles Fourier who is considerably revilved and ridiculed by conceited ig-

which are extremely significant:-

"SOCIALIST MOVEMENT OF THE PRESS .- The great

a list of the reproductions of the Democratic Pacifi- a migration of capital to the United States, of which que. The placard entitled "PRAYERS OF THE PEOPLE the recent virgin subscription of the Rothschilds to a -Reform for ALL" has been copied by all the pro- United States loan will be but the precursor. vincial and foreign presses.

Every day, since the 22d of February, we have been unable to open any journal without finding in it some of our articles. The light is created; social doctrines which were disdained as Utopian are now have been for seventeen years sowing, having suffi-

The Provisional Government, as we have already seen, has taken very important steps towards carrying out these social ideas, and they are now every where in discussion, as the means of solving the

An example of the faith that is put in these docwhich appears at the head of the leading column of the people." Henceforward, in every industrial enterprise, all the digging winter lettuces. salaries of laborers, workmen, foremen, clerks, engi- The wife and daughter of the old man were not nners, directors, and managers, shall be made a com- up. Dietrich awoke them and called in some friends, dends on capital, shall be divided between all, accord- the last delirium of enthusiasm burst forth. The ing to the amount of salary or dividend of each. In wife of Dietrich, his daughters, himself, and the ceeds of the Presse shall be made as follows:-1. arms. The hymn of the country was found. Execent., according to the average profits of the Presse, song flew from city to city, and was played by all the profits in the proportion of capital in money to capital the Marseillaises spread it through France, singing it in labor represented by the amount of salaries. This along the public roads. From this came the name of word 'salaries,' must have some more noble import. "Marseillaise."

A PROPHESY .- The New York Courier des Etats Unis tell us a strange story without vouching for the truth of it, to the effect that a now deceased gentleman, who participated in the rejoicings in New York for the French revolution in 1830, left a sealed package, which has just now been opened. On the interior of the wrapper was written; "To serve on occasion of the next revolution in France, which will take place about 1847." It would have been difficult to make a more just prediction.

scription from 44f. to 24f. per year (Jifference 20f.)

from 52f. (average) for the department to 36f. per year (difference 16f.) is approved, for all the sub-

scriptions made after this day. All the proprietors of the Presse giving their consent severally."

The French government have set a singular example-viz: escheating to the State all the jewels dition-and my position on this point is immutable-that I shall not be brought forward by them as a canfor the use of the government. A similar movement in England would afford \$10,000,000. The plate in Windsor Castle alone is worth £2 000,000.

France and the Revolution.

A correspondent of the Washington Union makes The heartless gend people, infidels to humanity, the following brief but comprehensive remarks upon

Although the revolution has come suddenly-a lution. It does not merely substitute a great many little sooner than it was looked for-it was not ally be the servant of the people. It goes at one step together unexpected. Since 1830, there has been cally carried out in this country. And there is need of the stockholders, and those in the employ of the that it should. Such republicanism as ours, however it may do for us, would do little for France. It would do just as much, and no more, for her blouses, her (who, as Duc d'Orleans, has a forest revenue of of \$1,200,000 per annum, and \$1,000,000 from crown lands.) and a few leaders in the Deputies, like

M. Roy, late Minister of Finance; and small occupopular government will effect. The peers have no power, and were extinguished by a single line from the provisional government. The customs revenue of France is derived entirely from taxes on raw materihas created, who do not regard this question as of any year from England and the United States the duty was \$3,500,000, and the tax on coals and iron swell- such judgment as may be recovered by the plaintiff on such the French Revolution. They look into the future ed the amount to \$12,000,000. The tobacco mono-Poor flinty gizzards! The hunger and hopelessness of millions and the starvation of thousands is point of insurrection for years, because of the injury done to their interests by the policy of the government. Every class of citizens has felt the iron wearing into the bone. The bourgeoise, or middle class, type was the only Boston paper which announced the have seen clearly, in the expose of the corruptions that led to the suicide of the late minister M. Teste, the incentrovertible fact that the government was one showed any signs of confidence or enthusiastic sympathy in the manifestations which came to us by the former arrival. We verily believe that there are people in Boston, and pretty great prople in their own people in Boston, and pretty great prople in their own leges, composed of 200,000 out of 35,000,000 of ings of the Emperor of Austria on this occasion than with those of regenerated France. Why, instead of hailing the alaries the people, form the only aristocratic body in the country; and that a republic is simply to enlarge the hailing the glorious news of the Caledonia with outbursting joy and letting their joy coze through their editorial ink, most of our city editors copied as their own the wretched, soulless, cowardly comments of the European Times, a paper which, for its part in this matter, deserves rather to be heard to be heard to be a few to be a matter, deserves rather to be burnt by the hangman all the crowned heads; and the latter have nothing to were taken by surprise, as were the ambassadors of | Detroit on the third Monday of June and the second Monday | way. I consider the medicine invaluable The Problem which cried from the depths of ungovernments-each and all of which will, by this time, have learned that it is safest to let France manage her government in her own way. There have been fifteen ministers since 1830, and these fifteen dozen men. Soult was in five, alternately with and in opposition to Guizot, who was seven times in office. Thiers was in six different ministries. Villemain, Martin, Duchatel, Mole, Teste, and one or two it as men best can. They are beginning to do something. The light which is in the world on this great Each one acted with and against all the others in turn-all corrupt to the core. Marshal Soult was turned out of the fifth ministry for pilfering and malfeasance in office, yet took office again when the matnorance here and everywhere—is the only system with ter was blown over; and the corruptions of subsequent a soul and an idea in it, which has never been tried ministers are well known. Each of these ministers in this world. Communism was tried and failed long ago. And other dreams have failed. But Fourierwhich professes to be founded on great funda- instance, bestowed 60,000 offices while himself in mental principles of our nature, as a theory has taken power. Thus there are among the corrupt electors, mental principles of our nature, as a theory has taken a deep hold in France. It has an able organ in Paris in the Democratic Pacifique, an organ which has cost the Guizot ministry more trouble and anxiety of late than all the more violent and radical papers put thoughter the confirmed by the squadron under the command of the said Jones, and delivered up to Great Britain by Denmark, in sections; but there is, properly speaking, but one passive the most limited the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case.

Moleists, Thiersists, Guizotists, &c.; but the cold eye of the people is upon them all. These are all little factions; but there is, properly speaking, but one passive the most limited the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case.

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They examined the most eminent physicians there in the continuous them and returned there are all little points and the continuous the most eminent physicians and there are all little physicians and the cont appear as sails, oars, and rudder to this revolution. to the constituent assembly of 1791. They disavow-Unconsciously to most of themselves probably, the leading minds of the revolution have imbibed its spirit and tone, and among all the Paris papers this seems to be the color of Luly and are now in power in the same of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under an act of Congress, and concluded to try marks vegetable extract, seeing your statements and certaintees of so many curves, on many curves, on many curves of the convention, opposed the despondent of the same of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under an act of Congress, and concluded to try marks vegetable extract, seeing your statements and certaintees of so many curves, on many curves of the convention, opposed the despondent of the same of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under an act of Congress, and concluded to try marks vegetable extract, seeing your statements and certaintees of so many curves, so many curves, seeing your statements and certaintees of so many curves and certaintees of the convention, opposed the despondent of the same of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under an act of Congress.

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If on the share of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under the share of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under the share of Captain Peter Landais the sum received by him or his legal representatives under the share of Captain Peter Landai and tone, and among all the Paris papers this seems to be the only one which has held its course straight forward.

This party, it may not be doubted, will coolly and are now in power in their own to be the only one which has held its course straight right. This party, it may not be doubted, will coolly and a mount of July, and are now in power in their own their own the said Paul Jones, if any, no interest shall be allowed life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years on such claim.

Approved March 21, 1848 We copy from its columns the following paragraphs and methodically, firmly and peacefully, organize a republican government; and, while past abuses are swept away, the commercial policy of France will be restored to a basis that will double her intercourse their virtues, and scorning to avenge the latter by events of the last ten days have dissipated almost with the United States. It is not to be supposed that every where the prejudice against social doctrines. a republican government will repudiate the debt, be-The sentiment of universal brotherhood is now the cause, by so doing, they will alienate the stockholdleading causes; the influence of Napoleon, exerted rallying point of all generous hearts and enlightened ers (who in France are very numerous) from the intellects. The journals of Paris and the depart- cause, and throw them into the arms of the royalists, ments, without exception, have come upon our track; out of which to form a party. It is, however, very they have come to understand that the present ques- certain that the right of suffrage cannot be extended tion is not a political but a social one; they have in France, without involving a similar movement in freely unfurled the socialist banner against which England. If the 800,000 voters in Great Britain are most of them were just now fighting, and which the but doubled, in the present temper of the nation, the national debt may be considered among the things Hence it would be impossible for us to give to-day that were. A tendency to such a result will produce

## Marseilles Hymn.

M. de Lamartine, in his Historie des Girondis, just published in Paris, gives the following account of recognized as of great value. The seed which we laise." In the garrison of Strasburg was a young artillery officer named Rouget de Lisle, a native of above the surface, and every where finds laborers for music and poetry, and often entertained his com-Louis le Saulmer, in the Jura. He had a great taste rades during their long and tedious hours in garrison. Sought after for his musical and poetical talent, he was a frequent and familiar guest at the house of one Dietrich, an Alsatian patriot, mayor of Strasburg. The winter of 1782 was a period of great scarcity at Strasburg. The house of Dietrich was poor, his table was frugal, but a seat was always open to Rouget de Lisle. One day when there was nothing but bread "The Northern Railway Company," says the cor- and some slice of smoked ham on the table, Dietrich respondent of the Daily News, "has announced its regarding the young officer, said to him, with a sad purpose of making all individuals of every rank and serenity, "Abundance fails at our board; but what class in its employment, from the president of the matters that if enthusiasm fails not at our civic fete, company and the engineer-in-chief, to the humblest nor courage in the hearts of our soldiers? I have station man, stoker, and plate-layer, virtual partners still a last bottle of wine in my cellar. Bring it," in the enterpise, and participators in its profits. Pri- said he to one of his daughters, "and let us drink vate establishments are one by one following a like France and Liberty. Sirnsburg should soon have its course. As an example of this spirit of commercial patriotic solemnity. De Lisle must draw from these mmunism, I will give you here an announcement last drops one of those hymns which raise the soul of

the journal La Presse, this morning. I give it in The wine was brought and drank, after which the full, verbatim et literatim; not because of its own in- officer departed. The night was cold. De Lisle was terest or importance, but as affording a capital sam- thoughtful. His heart was moved, his head heated. ple of the principles which are fermenting throughout He returned staggering to his solitary room and the entire industrial system of this great country :- slowly sought inspiration, sometimes in the fervor "Council of Proprietors of La Presse.—Meet- of his citizen soul, and anon on the keys of his in-ING OF MARCH 5 .- M. de Beville, president; M. strument, composing now the air before the words, fitness for republicanism. None but a people enlight- Laboy, secretary; M. Coutzen, auditor. The pro- and then the words before the air. He sang all and prietors of the Presse, called together by M. Emile wrote nothing, and at last exhausted, fell asleep with de Girardin (one of them), agree unantmously to the his head resting on his instrument, and awoke not principles hereafter stated, already adopted by the till daybreak. The music of the night returned to his company of the Northern Railway Company :—Assomind like the impression of a dream. He wrote it, tyrants and their servile advocates stigmatize this ciation of capital and labor-division of profits. - and ran to Dietrich, whom he found in the garden

on fund with the capitalists, with reference to the all as patriotic as himself for music, and able to exelabor of one and the capital of the others. The proinsequence they decide that the division of the pro- officer, threw themselves, crying, into each other's sing therein its sinking fund. 2. Division of the at the commencement of the sittings of its clubs, and

without distinction, to editors, clerks, compositors, St. Helena the Second.—The Napoleon of Peace correctors, printers, distributors, and folders.-The has worked out his resemblance to his namesake. He accounts of the participation shall commence from now only wants a St. Helena, which we hope he will members has been charged with the drawing up the the British Funds, he will be enabled to rough it quilegal agreement. The reduction of the price of sub- etly for the remainder of his days.

> At cards a sly and an old man played With a nation across the sea, And oaths were taken, and bets were made As to whose the game should be. They played so long, and they played so well, It was difficult to scan

If the sly old man should the people " sell," Or the people the sly old man The people were " flush" of " clubs" and " spades," And played as if in despair; And "diamonds" he had, in all their grades,

But never a "heart" was there. The last " heat" came of the game I sing, And the people played pele mele; But the old man lost, tho' he played the "king," For he played the "knave" as well.

Or General Taylor says, "I must insist on the con didate of their party, or considered as the exponent of their party doctrines." If this does not give federal whiggery a severe side-thrust then we give it up.

GREAT variety of corn and garden hoes, with or without handles, tro rakes, spads and shovels, manure and hay forks, straw knives, credling and grass so, thes, scythe stones and rifles, &c. just consider at GRAYDON'S Hardware Store.

PUBLIC LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.



BY AUTHORITY. Acts and Resolutions passed at the First Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC-No. 17.]

AN ACT to make attachments which are made under process issuing from the courts of the United States conform to the laws regulating such attachments in the courts of the States. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, upon process instituted in any of the courts of the United States, property shall hereafter be attached to satisfy process, and any contingency occurs by which, according to the laws of a State, such attachment would be dissolved upon like process pending in, or returnable to, the State courts, then such attachment or attachments made upon process issuing from, or pending in, the courts of the United States within such State shall be dissolved, the intent and meaning of this act being to place such attachments in the courts of the act being to place such attachments in the c States and the United States upon the same footing: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with any

existing or future law giving priority in payment of debts to

the United States. ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives, G. M. DALLAS.

President of the Senate. APPROVED March 14, 1848: JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC-No. 18.] AN ACT concerning the courts of the United States in and for Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Michigan shall continue to be held in the city of of October in every year, any provision in any act of Con-gress, heretofore passed, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that all writs, pleas, suits, recognizances, indictments, and all other proceedings, civil and criminal, shall be heard, tried, and proceeded with by the said courts in the same man-

[Public-No. 19.]

ner and at the same place as heretofore.

APPROVED March 14, 1848.

AN ACT for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounts of the late Commodore John Paul Jones with the United States be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury, to adjust and pay, out of any money or stock of the United States in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the principles of justice and equity, according to acts FITS OF 27 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS CURED BY THE USE

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby instructed to pay to the legal representatives of the said John Paul Jones, and the officers, seamen and marines of the squadron under his command, being citizens of the United States, or their representatives, out of any moneys or stock of the United States in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of three prizes converted by the squadron under the command of the end of the second of the United States in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, their respective proportions of the value, as estimated by Benjamin Franklin, of three prizes converted by the squadron under the command of the end of the said legislation. The second of the said legislation of the said legislation of the said legislation of the said legislation of the said legislation. The second of the said legislation of the said le in similar cases and applicable thereto.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of captured by the squadron under the command of the said I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case venteen hundred and eighty-seven; deducting, however,

APPROVED March 21, 1848.



COUNTERFEITS.

WE do not wish to trifle with the lives or hea'th of the afflicted, and we sincerely pledge ourselves to make no assertions as to the virtue of this medicine and to hold out no hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant. We ask the attention of the candid to a few considerations. Nature in every part of her works, has left indelible marks of adaptation and design. The constitution of the animals and vegetables of the torrid is such that they could not endure the cold of the frigid zone and vice verse. In regard to disease and its cure, the adaptation of remedies is not less striking. The Moss of Iceland and the Fine and Wild Cherry are justly celebrated for the cure of all diseases of the Lungs and Liver, which are so learfully prevalent in all northern intitudes. From a combination of Chemical Extracts procured from this "Moss," and these "Trees," Dr. Wistar's Ba'sam of Wild Cherry is chiefly formed.

CORYDON, IND., January 28, 1848. CORYDON, IND., January 28, 1848.

It is no less a duty than a pleasure to me to state for the benefit of the afflicted, that I consider Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a great blessing to the human race. Having tried it in a case of severe affection of the lungs, unbesitatingly recommend it to those similarly afflicted as the best remedy that I have ever tried, and one which cured me when the physicans said I must die, and when I thought myself that my time to depart was near at hand.

\*\*Springfield, Ky... May 14, 1845.\*\*

\*\*Messrs. Sanford & Park: I take this opportunity of informing you a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the area 1840. I was taken with an area of Doctor Hart's Vegetable Extract, prepared by S. Hart, M. D. New York.

\*\*THOMAS & MILES.\*\* agents, 147 Main, bet. Third and Fourth siz, 169 do do Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

This yaluable medicine can be obtained of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every statek may prove fatal, will find permaneat relief and be restored to new life by using this celebrated medicine. \*\*HART'S VEGETZ-ALE\*\*

EXTRACT.—New York True Sun, N. Y. Sunday Desputch.

Prepared by Dr. S. Hart, late Ivans & Hart, New York.

Over Five Hundred Certificates have been received during the past year in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Doctor Hart's Vegetable Extract, prepared by S. Hart, M. D. New York.

THOMAS & MILES. agents, 147 Main, bet. Third and Fourth siz, 1540 Lynes taken with an armore many prove factor and provided in the time is not far distant when thousands who are now trem-bing under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every states may prove fatal, will find permaneat relief and be restored to new life by using this celebrated medicine. \*\*HART'S VEGETZ-ALE\*

EXTRACT.—New York True Sun, N. Y. Sunday Desputch.

Over Five Hundred Certificates have been received during the past year in testimony of the beneficial results.

THOMAS & MILES. agents, I take

icted as the best remedy that a street mean thand.

Springfield, Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs, Sanford & Park: I take this opportunity of informing you a most remarkable care performed upon me by the use of Dr.Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840, I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels, which I labored under for 6 weeks, when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid, without benefit; and thus I wearld and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth, Cincinnati, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth end Fifth streets, Concinnation, Ohio, Wholestle and Fourth, 169 do do Fourth and Fifth streets, Cincinna I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841, I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs, and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid, without benefit; and thus I wearid along until the winter of 1844, when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. My friends persuaded me to give it a trial, though I had given up all hopes of recovery, and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation, I was induced to make use of the Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain, and suffering, and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to me purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance, that I am God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance, that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances. I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat is much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten in five years before. Considering my case almost a miracle I deem in eccessary for the good of the aillieted, and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men, (who should know where relief may be had,) to make this statement public. May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,

WM. H. BAKER.

Beware or Countereres.—Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property, the former take property and health and life away. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures in cases of pulmonary and asthmatic character, ever before recorded in the history of medicine. The young, the beautiful, the good all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families of our country. Such a high stand in public estimation has been achieved by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and refuse with scorn counterfeits, and every other strick proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures, positive cures, cheer the fire sdie of many a despairing family. The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the United States. Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut sts., by J. D. PARK, General Agent for the of Fourth and Walnut sts., by J D. PARK, General Agent for the

Western States.

Tomlinson Brothers, and D Craighead, Indianapolis; Wm. M.
Hughes & Co. Madison; Clarkson & Dufour, Vevay; Windstand.
ley & Newkirk, New Albany, Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville; J. B. Wilder & Co. do; O Morgan, Rockport; R. & W.
Young Mount Vernon; Wm. M. Woolsoy, Evansville; W. & C.
Bell. do; R. Koons, Edwardsport; J. A. McOalla, Bloomington;
J. Burke, Crawfordsville; Joseph Sommes, Vincennes; Dr. Peck, Young Mount Vernon; Wm. M. Woolsey, Evansville; W. & C. Bell do; R. Koons, Edwardsport; J. A. McCalla, Bloomington; J. Burke, Crawfordsville; Joseph Sommes, Vincennes; Dr. Peck, do; J. Spencer, Lafayette; C. F. Wiistach, do; Wood & King, Terre Haute; A. B. Merritt, South Bend; Ames & Holliday, Michigan City; Wm. Bolles, Delphi; L. Beecher, Ft. Wayne



HOWE'S HYGEAN HOARHOUND AND LIVERWORT COUGH CANDY.

the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Phthisic, and general affections of the Chest and Lungs. In all the above cases it is known to have affected decided and permanent relief, Phthisic, and general affections of the Chest and Lungs. In all the above cases it is known to have afforded decided and permanent relief, which accounts for the rapid sales of the COUGH CANDY. We are now selling two thousand packages per week in the Western States. This is enough to convince the public, that it is just the article it is represented to be for curing. We do not say it will ever cure all diseases, but no person that has ever used the Candy for diseases of the Chest and Lungs, will say it done them no good. Circulars containing certificates and opinions of the press concerning the Candy have been issued, which we respectfully request all persons to read.

We warrant a cure for the above diseases in all cases, and challenge any person in the United States to produce a better, cheaper, and more effective remedy.

A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers and others who purchase for cash to sell it on commission.

Sold by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and by the principal Druggists in every city in the United States, and the control of

MEDICAL.

## DIVISION

THE ONLY REMEDY !-HART'S VEGETABLE EX TRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Palling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known that from time immemorial, physicians have pronounced Epileptic fits incurable. It has builled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine. and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. Phyproprietors of the vegetable extract, however, feel no delicacy in preclaring the tit can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians, and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that

Hart's Vegetable Extract. For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has had a fair

trial, has effected a permanent cure.

Col. Denslow, of Yonkers, New York, states that his daughter has been ufflicted with fits for more than nine years, and has been cured by Mrs. J. Bradley, 115, Orchard street, New York, states that she has been subjects to fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health, after every other means had failed, by the use of the vegetable

one of the best physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefitted by the use of the vegetable extract, and that he unbesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his

Curtis G. Mayherry, Esq., formerly postmaster at Lime Mills, Crawford co., Pa., now living in Erie co., Pa., states that for many years past he has been sorely afflicted with fits, and he is now happy to state that he a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract for a few months, has restored him to sound health, being entirely free from that worst of all diseases.

It will Cure! The child of William C. Anderson, North Fourth street, Williamsburgh, aged 20 months, had fits constantly for eight weeks. A consultation of physicians was called, who decided that the case was a hopeless one, and that the child must die. Whilst the child was in this dangerous state, Mr. Anderson called at my office, which was in the month of Pebruary last, and obtained a bottle of the extract with the accompanying medicines, and administered it to the child, and the result was a perfect restoration of health, which has continued to the

present time.
The son of Robert McGee, corner of Sullivan and Prince streets, New York, was severely afflicted with epileptic fits. In this case al so, the physicians held a consultation, and decided that they could do no more, and that nature must effect its own cure, or the boy must die. The vegetable extract was administered to him whilst in a fit, and I was to'd by one of the attending physicians, as well as by Mr. McGee himself, that its effects were almost instantaneous. The fit was bro-ken and the boy restored to health. Mr. McGee says, "I shall never again be without the medicine in my house if I can avoid it, for fear that some of the rest of my children may be attacked in the same

Testimony upon Testimony. In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the follow letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guil ford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place.

Gritzvono, Onio, August 17th, 1846.

Brother laborer in the cause of Humanity : Dear Sir-it is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to amounce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending patent medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it; and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the faculty are fully acquainted with the real ment of your medicine. the faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend your helping but I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely, W. L. MONROE, M. D.

To Dr. S. Hart, New York. OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

month of November last. I saw your advertisement in one of the York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing diseases; but thank God, he is now enjoying good health.

Now, gentlemen, faith without works I don't believe in. To say

that I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no dou't but you will think this another, find quite a different thing. The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, Opinions of the Press.

EPILERSY.—This disease is considered by all to be the most dreadful that ever afflicted the human race, as its tendency is to instanty, madness and death. With such fearful results as these, who, among its unhappy subjects does not shudder. The most skilful physicians of Europe, as well as those of our own country, have pronounced Epilep sy (or falling sickness as it may be termed) incurable. We are happy however, to state to our readers that Drs. I wans & Hart of this city, by long and tedious research, have discovered the primary cause of this freadful disease, and also its remedy-a remedy which in most cases Cure for Consumption.

7,000 CASES OF OBSTINATE PULMONARY COMPLAINTS CURED IN ONE
YEAR! WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the great American
Remedy for Lung complaints and all affections of the Respiratory
Organs.

We speak thus possible we have within the last few weeks seen quite a number of persons who have been cured by their remedy; one of which is a man of unquestionable veracity, who stated to us that he had been afflicted with epilepsy in its worst form for nearly 24 years, and had from

Extracts procured from this "Moss," and those Trees, Balsam of Wild Cherry is chiefly formed.

Brown the Harrison (Isd.) Gazette, of Feb. 1, 1848.

The incredulous are invited to read the following note from the Rev-Mr. Coldron, whose character for truth and veracity stands above sus. picion, and have their doubts dispelled as to the superiority of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, lover all other remedies of the same character.

Ought to be sounded to the earth." Abother says, Language is entirely inadequate to express my gratitude to Messrs. Ivans & Hart for having been the means under the blessing of God, of restoring me to the enjoyment of good health after having been afflicted with epilepsy in its worst forms for more than 23 years, and my morning and evening oblations of praise and thank giving shall continue to ascend to that God who has afflicted, but to make me whole." We doubt the time is not far distant when thousands who are now tremnot that the time is not far distant when thousands who are now trem-

FEVER&AGUE Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Inter mittent & Remittent Fevers & all the various forms of Bilious Diseases

SPEEDILY & THOROUGHLY

Drosgood's India Cholago Da. Oscoop's Indian Cholagogue.—For the cure of Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Damb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fever, Liver Complaint, Janudice, Enlargement of the Liver and Spleen, and all the various forms of bilious diseases. The following extract is from the "Farmer's and Emigrant's The following extract is from the "Farmer's and Emigrant's Hand Book," a valuable work of about five hundred pages secently published by Messra. Appleton & Co. New York. In chapter 8, page 235, the author, speaking of the Fever and Ague, remarks; "There is a valuable medicine sold in most of the Western cities, which we can conscientiously recommend for Fever and Ague, and other bitious diseases; it is the India Cholagogue, which is prepared by Dr. Osgood of New York, who has made the billious disorders of the West his especial study. We are no friend to those medicines usually called patent, but we have had ample opportunity of knowing the invaluable effects of the Cholagogue

From S. F. Carey, Counsellor at Law, to the Agents in Cincinnati.

Messrs, Sanford & Park: In June last I was attacked with that Messes. Sanford & Park: In June last I was situacked with that most afflicting and unpleasant disease, the Chill and Fever. The paroxysms returned daily, and were very severe. My physical energies had been mach impaired, by a previous attack of hid just fever. Having tried several favorite remodies without relief, a friend in whom I had confidence, recommended Dr. Osgood's India Cholagogue. I procured a bottle, and followed the accompanying directions. The consequence was, that I had but one paroxyism after taking the first dose, and my general health was rapidly restored without using any other medicine. I disposed with the remainder of the bottle to two other persons similarly afflicted, and with the same results. One of them had been shaking for eight months, and was relieved in two days by the use of the Cholagogue. I consider it my duty, as it is my pleasure to recommend it, having the most entire confidence in its sanative powers.

Yours, truly.

S. F. CAREY.

J. D. PARK. 4th and Walnut ats., general agent for the West, also, for sale by appointed agents in nearly every town in the South and West.

\*\*GOTHER SECTION OF THE SECTION OF THE SECTION OF THE SOUTH AND THE SECTION OF THE

Dr Be sure you ask for "Osgond's India Cholagogue," and take no other.
Tomlinson Brothers, and D. Craighead, Indianapolis; Wm. H. Hughes & Co. Madison; Clarkson & Dufour, Vevay; Windstandley & Newkirk, New Albany; Wilson, Starbird & Smith, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Wilder & Co. do; G. Morgan, Rockport; R. W. Young, Mt. Vernon; Wm. F. Woolsey, Evansville; W. C. Bell, do; R. Koons, Edwardsport; J. A. McCalia, Bloomington; J. Burke, Crawfordsville; Joseph Sommes, Vincennes; Dr. Peck, do; J. Spencer, Lafayette; C. P. Wilstach, do; Wood & King, Terre Haute; A. B. Merrit, South Bond; Ames & Holliday, Michigan City; Wm. Bolles, Delphi; L. Beccher, Fort Wayne.

A. G. WILLARD,

DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, No. J. GRIFFITR's BLOCK. Opposite the Palmer House, Indianapolis. 75